LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul Artikel : Experimental Study on Vibrating Characteristics of Piezoelectric Artificial Cochlea in Air and Liquid
Nama Penulis : **Harto Tanujaya**, H.Shintaku, T.Nakagawa, D.Kitagawa, S.Kawano and J.Ito
Jumlah Penulis : 6 (enam)
Status Pengusul : Penulis Pertama
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Jakarta, 18.12. 2019
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Jakarta, 18.12. 2019
Penilai I

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Total = 100%	15			13,725
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Jakarta, 14 – 11 – 2019
Penilai II

(Dr. Ir. M. Sobron Yamin L., M.Sc.)
NIDN/NIP : 0114056705 / 10311009
Jabatan/Pangkat/Bidang Ilmu: Lektor Kepala/IV/Teknik Mesin
Unit Kerja: Fakultas Teknik – Universitas Tarumanagara

KOMENTAR *PEER REVIEW*	1. Tentang kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur: Artikel **Experimental Study on Vibrating Characteristics of Piezoelectric Artificial Cochlea in Air and Liquid**, sesuai dengan kaidah penulisan artikel ilmiah yang meliputi pendahuluan, metode/alat, data dan analisa serta kesimpulan. 2. Tentang ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan: Ruang lingkup pembahasan artikel tersebut tentang pengujian secara eksperimental dan karakteristik getaran membrane di udara dan liquid, dengan kedalaman pembahasan yang spesifik. 3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi; Data yang diambil dan digunakan untuk analisa dan referensi tergolong baru dan mutakhir, dengan susunan metodologi yang baik. 4. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit: Penerbit dan penyelenggara seminar bergerak dalam dunia pendidikan dan sering mengadakan acara seminar/konferensi berskala nasional/internasional. Editor/ketua panitia dan reviewer untuk makalah tersusun jelas. Prosiding/artikel dapat dilihat secara online. 5. Indikasi Plagiasi: Artikel Experimental Study on Vibrating Characteristics of Piezoelectric Artificial Cochlea in Air and Liquid yang dipresentasikan pada tanggal 21-22 December 2009 di 3rd East Asian Pacific Student Workshop on Nano - Biomedical Engineering di Singapore dan diselenggarakan oleh National University of Singapore (NUS), Singapore, dapat dibaca secara daring dan tidak ditemukan indikasi plagiasi https://lintar.untar.ac.id/dokportofolio/forumilmiah/36ad722de0921967455fa6ac1989e5da.pdf 6. Kesesuaian Bidang Ilmu: Artikel Experimental Study on Vibrating Characteristics of Piezoelectric Artificial Cochlea in Air and Liquid dengan pembahasan tentang pengujian secara eksperimental dan karakteristik getaran membrane di udara dan liquid sesuai dan linier dengan bidang ilmu pengusul.

Jakarta, 14 - 11 - 2019
Penilai II

(Dr. Ir. M. Sobron Yamin L., M.Sc.)
NIDN/NIP : 0114056705 / 10311009
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Unit Kerja: Fakultas Teknik – Universitas Tarumanagara

Experimental Study on Vibrating Characteristics of Piezoelectric Artificial Cochlea in Air and Liquid

Harto Tanujaya[*1], Hirofumi Shintaku[1], Takayuki Nakagawa[2], Dai Kitagawa[1], Satoyuki Kawano[1], and Juichi Ito[2]
1) Department of Mechanical Science and Bioengineering, Graduate School of Engineering Science, Osaka University, Japan
2) Department of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University, Japan
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Abstract

In this paper, we report the basic vibrating characteristics of the piezoelectric artificial cochlea which consists of piezoelectric and trapezoidal membrane. The width of the membrane is linearly changed from 2.0 to 4.0 mm and the length is 30 mm. The geometry is theoretically designed to realize the frequency selectivity from 0.7 to 3.6 kHz in the lymph liquid. The measurement on the vibrating characteristics is conducted to clarify the effect of the fluid-structure interaction. Consequently, it is found that the fluid with the higher density decreases the resonant frequency of the membrane by increasing the effective mass for the vibration.

Keywords: Artificial cochlea, Frequency selectivity, Vibration, Resonant frequency

1. Introduction

Cochleae are one of the important organs for hearing in the human and animals. In particular, children who have some problems in their hearing get into trouble in their growth and the quality of life.

In this research, we developed a novel piezoelectric artificial basilar membrane for a fully implantable and self contained artificial cochlea. This artificial basilar membrane can detect the frequency and magnitude of acoustic waves. To clarify the vibrating characteristics of the membrane, we carried out the some experiments. The device consists of an artificial basilar membrane made of a piezoelectric material and a fluid channel under the membrane. To realize the frequency selectivity, the shape of the membrane is designed to be trapezoidal. As a model of scala tympani, the fluid channel is designed. The membrane could be assumed as a thin plate and the oscillatory dynamics of the artificial basilar membrane can be predicted using a thin plate bending model with the plane stress conditions [3].

The artificial basilar membrane is made of polyvinylidinedifluoride (PVDF) (KUREHA, JAPAN) with the thickness of 40 μm. The Young's modulus and the density of PVDF are 4 GPa and 1790 kg/m^3, respectively. The trapezoidal shape is designed as the length of 30 mm along a direction with the varying width from 2.0 to 4.0 mm. The artificial basilar membrane is placed on the fluid channel during the both experiment. Design of the fluid channel is 17 and 4 mm in width and depth, respectively.

The 24 electrodes are fabricated on the upper surface of the artificial basilar membrane. These electrodes are used to measure the electric signal generated by the piezoelectric effect of PVDF.

2.2. Experiment

For both experiments, the acoustic waves are produced by a speaker (FOSTEX, JAPAN) with the magnitude of 75 dBSPL and applied through the atmosphere to the upper side of the artificial basilar membrane. The vibrating amplitude is measured using

3rd East Asian Pacific Student Workshop

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3rd East Asian Pacific Student Workshop on Nano-Biomedical Engineering

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Programme

Monday 21 Dec 2009 Oral Presentations			
Time	**Title of Presentation**	**Speaker**	**Page**
8:30-8:45	Welcome Address		
	Keynote Lecture I Chair: Bai Jianhan (National University of Singapore)		
8:45-9:30	Hemocompatible Biomedical Implants	Prof. Freddy Boey, Nanyang Technological University	3
	Session 1: Biomechanics Chair: Daisuke Tsuchimi (Tohoku University)		
9:30-9:45	Dynamic Characteristics Analysis of Diseased Circulatory System with Lumped Parameter Model 1st Report : Heart Valve Disease	Ryo Kokuni, Tohoku University	6
9:45-10:00	The Change of Intervertebral Disc Rheology with Degeneration Degree	Ya-Wen Kuo, National Taiwan University	8
10:00-10:15	Design of a Micro-Tensile Tester for Probing Smooth Muscle Cell Viscoelasticity	C. W. Chung, National University of Singapore	12
10:15-10:30	A Mathematical Model of the Regulation of Active Stress Production in Gastrointestinal Smooth Muscle	Viveka Gajendiran, National University of Singapore	16
10:30-11:00	Tea Break & Poster Session		
	Session 2: Biomechanics Chair: Kantak Chaitanya Sudhir (National University of Singapore)		
11:00-11:15	Experimental Observation of Behavior of Neutrophil-like HL60 Cells on Oriented Endothelial Cells	Haruka Uramura, Tohoku University	22
11:15-11:30	Localized Phosphorylation of Paxillin in Endothelial Cells in Response to Cyclic Stretch	Wenling Huang, Tohoku University	24
11:30-11:45	Cyclic Stretch Increases Matrix Metalloproteinase-9 Production of Macrophages under Hypoxia	Koki Oya, Tohoku University	26
11:45-12:00	Basic Study on Sensing Mechanism of Substrate Elasticity by Cells: Effects of Substrate Elasticity and Thickness on the Behavior of Rat Aortic Smooth Muscle Cells	Norihiro Matsui, Nagoya Institute of Technology	28
12:00-13:20	Lunch Break & Poster Session		
	Keynote Lecture II Chair: Ramesh Kanji (National University of Singapore)		
13:20-14:05	Micro-Fabrication Factory of Complex Tissues	Prof. Hanry Yu, National University of Singapore	32
	Session 3: Bio-MEMS Chair: Hsiao-Feng Chieh (National Cheng Kung University)		
14:05-14:20	Development of Si Neural Probe with Microfluidic Channel for Drug Delivery	Soichiro Kanno, Tohoku University	36
14:20-14:35	Development of Pillar Electrode Array for Retinal Stimulation with High Efficiency	Hironaka Takeshita, Tohoku University	38
14:35-14:50	Electrical and Mechanical Characteristics of Si Double-sided Neural Probe and Its Application to *In-vivo* Recording	Sanghoon Lee, Tohoku University	40
14:50-15:05	Measurement on Electrophoretic Flow Dynamics of λDNA in Nanochannel	Satoshi Uehara, Osaka University	42
15:05-15:20	Experimental Study on Vibrating Characteristics of Piezoelectric Artificial Cochlea in Air and Liquid	Harto Tanujaya, Osaka University	44
15:20-16:00	Tea Break & Poster Session		
	Session 4: Biomechanics Chair: Takashi Shishikui (Tohoku University)		
16:00-16:15	Analysis of the Frequency Characteristics of Neonatal Middle Ears using a Sweep Frequency Impedance Meter	Naoya Seshimo, Tohoku University	48
16:15-16:30	Measurement of Human Skin Conditions using a Haptic Sensor	Daisuke Tsuchimi, Tohoku University	50
16:30-16:45	Monitoring Bone Cement Leakage by Cine CT Scanning	Chun-Kai Chiang, National Taiwan University	52
16:45-17:00	Surface Modified Upconversion Nanoparticles for Biomedical Applications	Sounderya Nagarajan, National University of Singapore	54
	Banquet		

Experimental Study on Vibrating Characteristics of Piezoelectric Artificial Cochlea in Air and Liquid

Harto Tanujaya*[1)], Hirofumi Shintaku[1)], Takayuki Nakagawa[2)], Dai Kitagawa[1)], Seiyuki Kawano[1)], and Juichi Ito[2)]

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In this paper, we report the basic vibrating characteristics of the piezoelectric artificial cochlea which consists of piezoelectric and trapezoidal membrane. The width of the membrane is linearly changed from 2.0 to 4.0 mm and the length is 30 mm. The geometry is theoretically designed to realize the frequency selectivity from 0.7 to 3.6 kHz in the lymph liquid. The measurement on the vibrating characteristics is conducted to clarify the effect of the fluid-structure interaction. Consequently, it is found that the fluid with the higher density decreases the resonant frequency of the membrane by increasing the effective mass for the vibration.

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In this research, we developed a novel piezoelectric artificial basilar membrane for a fully implantable and self contained artificial cochlea. This artificial basilar membrane can detect the frequency and magnitude of acoustic waves. To clarify the vibrating characteristics of the membrane, we carried out the some experiments. The experiments are divided into the two parts. First experiment is the measurement of the vibrating characteristic in the atmosphere and the second one is that in the silicone oil. Comparisons are made for obtaining the basic knowledge and the design data.

2. Method

2.1. Mechanical model

The designing concept of the developed device is mimicking the shape of the basilar membrane in biological cochleae to realize the frequency selectivity as shown in Fig.1. Based on the previous work by von Békésy, it is possible that the cochlea can be modeled as a unrolled geometry to analyze the basic characteristics, in spite of the rolled shape of biological cochlea [1,2]. Therefore, the device is designed as a straight manner. The device consists of an artificial basilar membrane made of a piezoelectric material and a fluid channel under the membrane. To realize the frequency selectivity, the shape of the membrane is designed to be trapezoidal. As a model of scala tympani, the fluid channel is designed. The membrane could be assumed as a thin plate and the oscillatory dynamics of the artificial basilar membrane can be predicted using a thin plate bending model with the plane stress conditions [3].

The artificial basilar membrane is made of polyvinyllidinedifluoride (PVDF) (KUREHA, JAPAN) with the thickness of 40 μm. The Young's modulus and the density of PVDF are 4 GPa and 1790 kg/m^3, respectively. The trapezoidal shape is designed as the length of 30 mm along x direction with the varying width from 2.0 to 4.0 mm. The artificial basilar membrane is placed on the fluid channel during the both experiment. Design of the fluid channel is 17 and 4 mm in width and depth, respectively.

The 24 electrodes are fabricated on the upper surface of the artificial basilar membrane. These electrodes are used to measure the electric signal generated by the piezoelectric effect of PVDF.

2.2. Experiment

For both experiments, the acoustic waves are produced by a speaker (FOSTEX, JAPAN) with the magnitude of 75 dBSPL and applied through the atmosphere to the upper side of the artificial basilar membrane. The vibrating amplitude is measured using laser Doppler vibrometer (LDV). In the second experiment, the fluid channel is filled with silicone oil with the viscosity and density of 1.75×10^{-3} Pa s and 873 kg/m^3, respectively. The frequency of acoustic waves is controlled from 1 to 20 kHz which are in the range of human auditory.

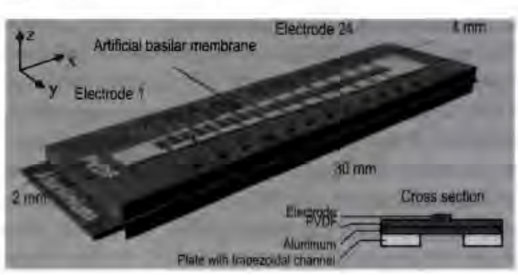

Fig. 1. Cochlear model

3. Results and Discussion

Figure 2 shows the vibrating amplitudes of the artificial basilar membrane in the air at f = (a) 6, (b) 9, and (c) 12.8 kHz. The location of the maximum amplitude changes to the smaller x with increasing the frequency. This indicates that the resonant frequency increases as the width of the artificial basilar membrane decreases.

Figure 3 shows the vibrating amplitudes of the artificial basilar membrane in the liquid at f = (a) 1.7, (b) 2.9, and (c) 4 kHz. These vibrating amplitudes have the same trend with measurement in the air in Fig. 2, where the location of the maximum amplitude changes to the smaller x as the frequency increases. The differences between them are found in the resonant frequencies and the vibrating amplitudes. Results in the air have higher resonant frequency and larger vibrating amplitude than those in the liquid. These differences are considered as the result of the fluid-structure interaction. These phenomena of the frequency dependence have similarities with those of the biological basilar membranes.

Figure 4 show the vibrating amplitude of the artificial basilar membrane in the air and liquid at various frequencies. Figure 4 (a) ~ (c) show results in the air at x = (a) 27, (b) 16, and (c) 5 mm and Fig. 4 (d) ~ (f) show these in the liquid at x = (d) 26, (e) 20, and (f) 4 mm. The frequencies at the peaks are considered as the resonant frequency at the local area of the artificial basilar membrane. These resonant frequencies are decreased with increasing the width along x direction.

Figure 5 shows the resonant frequencies in the air and liquid at various x. The resonant frequencies in the air are higher than that in the liquid. This graph shows that the range of the local resonant frequency in the air and liquid are from 4.4 to 14.4 kHz and 1.7 to 4 kHz, respectively.

4. Conclusion

Artificial cochlea can realize the frequency selectivity at the range of 4.4 to 14.4 kHz in the air and 1.7 to 4 kHz in the silicone oil. In this experiment, design of the artificial cochlea is relatively large for implantation into the cochlea, but this problem can be solved by the use of the microfabrication technology.

Acknowledgements

Harto Tanujaya acknowledges the support of Ministry of National Education Republic of Indonesia and gCOE Program Osaka University. Special thanks are due to Dr. Yoichi Kagaya for his help when fabricate the prototype in the first experiment.

References

[1] von Békésy G, *Experiments in Hearing*. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1960.

[2] Wever EG, Lawrence M. *Physiological Acoustics*. Princeton, New Jersey, 1954.

[3] Ventsel E, Krauthammer T. *Thin Plates & Shells: Theory, Analysis and Applications*, 2001.

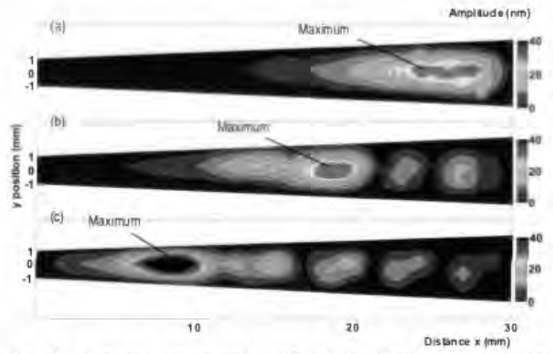

Fig. 2. Contour maps of artificial basilar membrane in air at f = (a) 6, (b) 9, and (c) 12.8 kHz

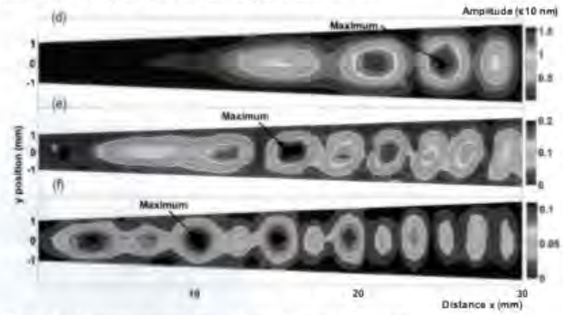

Fig. 3. Contour maps of artificial basilar membrane in silicone oil at f = (a) 1.7, (b) 2.9, and (c) 4 kHz

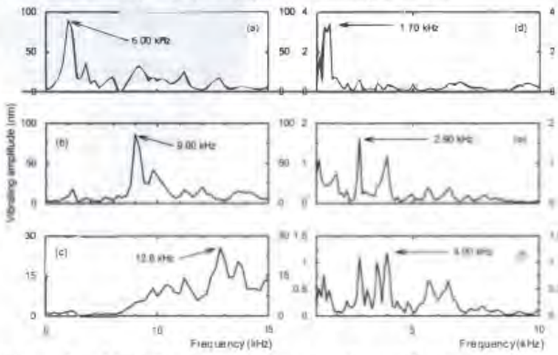

Fig. 4. Vibrating amplitude of artificial basilar membrane in air at x = (a) 27, (b) 16, and (c) 5 mm, and in silicone oil at x = (d) 26, (e) 20, and (f) 4 mm

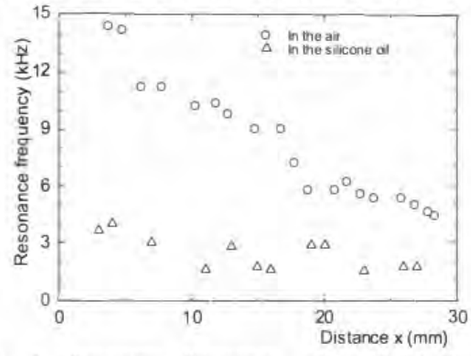

Fig. 5. Resonant frequency of artificial basilar membrane in air and silicone oil at various x